

Evening Telegraph

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FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1870.

THE EUROPEAN COMPLICATION.

The late cable telegrams from Europe clearly indicate that peace has not been assured by the withdrawal of Leopold as a candidate for the throne of Spain, and a formal declaration of war is hourly expected, as a ministerial organ of Paris to-day clearly foreshadows it. France, always a martial nation, seems to long for an opportunity to measure swords with Prussia, and the Emperor is apparently disposed to gratify this feeling. Napoleon has already signified his reign by waging successful war against Russia and Austria, by humbling England in the Crimea, by playing the role of protector to Turkey and Italy, and by restricting Spain in the choice of a King. Prussia during this period has not only escaped his assaults but has greatly increased her territory while acting as a lion in the path of French ambition, and however much Napoleon may pride himself upon his success at Sebastopol or Solferino, it remains a disputed political and military question whether he can defeat Bismarck in a desperate conflict. The mere consciousness that any power in Europe holds such a position irritates the popular mind of France, and dazzling visions of glory blind the eyes of Frenchmen to the dangers and diabolism of a bloody Continental war. Prussia, on the other hand, has a military record of which she is scarcely less proud than France. Repeatedly threatened with annihilation, she has emerged triumphantly from all her serious conflicts, and she has steadily been gaining relative strength while France has been losing it. Although not disposed to precipitate war now if she can honorably avoid it, she is too proud and powerful to submit to voluntary humiliation. Her available force in the impending struggle may be much diminished or increased by the attitude she assumes on the questions in dispute. If the issue had been so made that Prussia was apparently precipitating war for the purpose of pampering the ambition of the house of Hohenzollern, Napoleon might well have hoped to carry disaffection into the German camp, and to detach a number of the minor German powers from King William. That monarch was too astute, however, to be caught in this trap; and from present indications he will be able to make it appear, if war ensues, that the quarrel is thrust upon him by France. If he is thus converted into a champion of Germany, Napoleon can hope for no allies save Italy and Austria, and he will find it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to gain substantial assistance from either of those powers. Prussia, on the other hand, could concentrate the strength of a body of Germans nearly as numerous as the population of France, and if she is hotly pressed, would probably receive assistance from Russia. If England interfered actively at all, it would be in behalf of Prussia rather than of France, and Spain, smarting under the late insult put upon her by Napoleon, would gladly avail itself if an available opportunity was presented. Besides, the Emperor may encounter serious opposition from adverse parties in his own dominions. Already M. Thiers has warned the chamber, that the most probable result of an ill-advised conflict now is a further aggregation of Prussian power; and there are strong indications that the princes of the house of Orleans not only instigated Leopold's candidature, but that they are anxious to use any complications which may arise from it to strengthen their pretensions to the throne of France. If Napoleon wages an unsuccessful war, they will make desperate efforts to profit by his disasters, and the loss of a decisive campaign may cost him his crown.

—Since writing the above a despatch has been received stating that the declaration of war has been announced in the Corps Legislatif. So the plot thickens, and the mortal struggle between the master spirits of the Continent, Napoleon and Bismarck, is about to begin. The future of Europe hangs in the balance.

MRS. LINCOLN'S PENSION.

The Senate yesterday passed the bill granting a pension of \$3000 per annum to Mrs. Lincoln, which was promptly approved by the President. Mrs. Lincoln's conduct when she was in the White House was not such as to gain her many friends outside of the circle of sycophants who flattered her, with the hope that they might obtain preferment through her influence, and the opposition to granting her a pension shows how strong is the feeling against her among the public men who were best acquainted with her during her term of power. The wife of the President can undoubtedly exercise a great deal of influence if she chooses to, and it is certainly to the credit of the majority of the ladies who have presided over the White House that they have refrained entirely from intruding themselves in public affairs. A wise and discreet woman was especially needed at the head of the President's household during the Rebellion, and it was a real misfortune that Mrs. Lincoln, so far from being wise and discreet, proved herself from the first to be weak, silly, ignorant, and utterly unsuited for the high position in which she was placed. On numerous occasions Mr. Lincoln was seriously compromised by her conduct, and throughout the entire period she was more than suspected

of being in sympathy with the Rebellion. So far as her own merits are concerned, she has no claims upon the generosity of the people of the United States, but with all her shortcomings, it should be remembered that she is the widow of Abraham Lincoln, and his eminent services and his tragic death demand that ample provision should be made for his widow and children. The discussion of Mrs. Lincoln's claims in the Senate has not been particularly edifying, and it would have been far better for that body to have quietly voted in the first place not to grant the pension, without dragging to light things that had best be forgotten, than to have allowed it to come up session after session for unfavorable and insulting comment. We are glad, however, that a pension, and under all the circumstances, a liberal one, has finally been granted to Mrs. Lincoln, and the action of the Senate yesterday is not the less a matter for congratulation that it puts an end to the further discussion of an unpleasant subject in Congress.

THE NATURALIZATION LAW.

The Democratic papers have been endeavoring, with very little effect thus far, to excite a prejudice against the naturalization law recently passed by Congress, and against all attempts to regulate the subject of naturalization, by bringing against their advocates the charge of Know-Nothingism. This will not do, because the movement now in progress for the reformation of the enormous frauds and abuses of our naturalization system—or, rather, want of system—has nothing whatever in common with the offensive features that caused the downfall of the Know-Nothing party. If that organization had simply confined itself to the better regulation of naturalization, it would have conferred a real benefit upon the country; but instead of doing this it commenced a crusade against all foreigners; it introduced the religious element into politics, and in a most offensive manner; and, lastly and chiefly, it endeavored to gain the control of the Government by means of a secret, oath-bound brotherhood. These were the reasons for the failure of Know-Nothingism, and so far from doing any good to the nation, the performances of the dark-lantern party only served to send the whole foreign vote over to the Democracy and to throw an obstacle in the way of all future legislation with regard to them. It is too late at this day, however, for the Democracy to raise the cry of Know-Nothingism when an attempt is being made to prevent the fraudulent granting of naturalization papers and the swamping of honest votes at the ballot-box by those of aliens who have no right to exercise the prerogatives of citizenship. The proceedings in the Supreme Court room of this city two years ago, were sufficient to convince every impartial and unpartisan citizen that a great and radical change in the naturalization laws was needed; and although the States have hitherto exercised this power, it was felt that it ought properly be in the hands of the United States. Congress has therefore been endeavoring to legislate on the subject during the whole of the present session; and if the bill finally passed is not as satisfactory as could be desired, it will be accepted by the people as a step in the right direction, inasmuch as it gives to the United States Courts jurisdiction over cases of fraudulent naturalization, and provides pains and penalties that if properly enforced will do much towards putting a stop to such practices as those which took place in this city two years ago. This bill is very much inferior to the one originally introduced, and which failed because weak-kneed members were afraid to do their duty for fear of losing the foreign vote; but it is a beginning in the way of reform, and it may lead the way to something better in the future.

So far from opposing any attempt to regulate naturalization, we are confident that intelligent foreigners who have been admitted to the rights of citizenship will cordially support any measure of the kind, which a moment's consideration will convince them is as much for their benefit as for that of native citizens. In fact, the only real opposition in the future as in the past will come from those politicians who make use of the most ignorant class of foreigners for their own ends, and who drive them like herds of cattle to the polls. Citizenship is a privilege to be granted to, not a right to be claimed by aliens; and when this is clearly understood it will be prized and appreciated more than it is now, when a regular mill for the manufacture of citizens is run by politicians before every election, for the sole purpose of securing their own selfish ends and of overpowering the votes of those who are best able to judge of the men and the measures whose merits are to be decided upon at the ballot-box.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

AFTER a session of more than seven months, Congress adjourned at 2 o'clock P. M., to-day, and the members can now escape from the heated atmosphere of Washington to luxuriate at the watering-places or commence the more onerous task of settling accounts with their constituents and preparing for the fall elections. The two most important measures of the session were the bill to reduce taxation and the bill to fund the national debt, both of which have been signed by the President. The currency bill may also prove useful to the South and West in increasing their banking facilities. On the whole, the session has been rather a dull one. It has not been enlivened by open struggles between the two ends of the avenue, like those which occurred during the last administration, but minor points of hostility are gradually swelling into importance, and before Grant's term closes he will probably be compelled to confront sharp Congressional antagonism.

A NAVY YARD GRIEVANCE.—A great deal of complaint exists in the Philadelphia Navy Yard owing to a recent regulation which requires the employes to be at their posts ready to go to work at twenty minutes before the usual hours, viz.: 8 A. M. and 1 P. M.

The regular working hours are from 8 until 12 M., and from 1 to 5 P. M. By being obliged to put in an appearance morning and afternoon twenty minutes ahead of time, they lose in the day nearly three-quarters of an hour. During the busy times of the war it was practically demonstrated that if the bell rang for work five minutes before the hour all went well, and none of the working time was lost going to the shops, and if any one was late of course the loss was, and not that of the Government. This new order is particularly hard on a very large number of men who live within a reasonable distance of the Navy Yard, and under the old rule had time to go home to dinner and take their meals with their families. But now their time is so short that their dinners have to be brought to them at the yard. If the Government saved anything in time or money by this arrangement the order would be well enough, but, as it is, the men lose their time, put their families and themselves to loss and inconvenience, and all without any benefit to the Government, as between the ringing of the bell and the working hour the men must remain idle. This is a matter which may seem of little consequence to outsiders, but the persons who are put to unnecessary inconvenience and trouble by it feel it severely. Doubtless the order in question emanated from some of the heads of bureaus in the Navy Department, and we trust the Secretary of the Navy will revoke it as soon as his attention is called to it.

MR. MOTLEY'S RECALL.

THE first announcement of Mr. Frelinghuysen's appointment as Minister to Great Britain, in place of Mr. Motley, was only premature. Yesterday afternoon the name of the new Minister was sent in to the Senate, and Mr. Motley's diplomatic career is for the second time abruptly terminated. John Lotrop Motley was born at Dorchester, Mass., on the 15th of April, 1814. His family, which is of English origin, has been settled in Massachusetts since the seventeenth century, his maternal ancestor, the Rev. John Lotrop, having been one of the original Pilgrim Fathers. His early education was received in the Latin School, Boston, and at the Academy of Round Hill. He then entered Harvard University, from which institution he graduated in 1831. On leaving Harvard he went abroad, passing a year in study at the University of Göttingen, and another year at the University of Berlin. Then he traveled for some time through the South of Europe, principally in Italy, returning to the United States at the end of the year 1835. Turning his attention to literature, he was devoted to its study, and in 1837 he was admitted to the bar.

But he displayed but little liking for the drudgery of the profession, and practiced but little, even at that early period of his life. Literary pursuits had a stronger attraction, and turning his attention to them, he made his first venture as an author by the publication in 1839 of a novel entitled "Merry Mount, or the Memories of a Young Provincial." It was issued anonymously at New York, and made up principally of sketches of German University life, based partly on his own experience, with a mingling of pictures of the Revolutionary War. Although the book was well written, it did not give much promise, and attracted so little attention that it soon found its way to the back shelves of the bookstores. His success with his first venture was so poor that ten years elapsed before Mr. Motley again attempted a romance. He then drifted into diplomacy, being appointed by Daniel Webster, then Secretary of State, to the position of Secretary of the American Legation at St. Petersburg. This was in the year 1841, and before the close of the year Mr. Motley had resigned and was in Boston again, busily occupied in contributing to the North American Review, the New York Review, and other periodicals. Among the most noticeable of the fugitive pieces which came from his pen during the interval between his first and second novel was an article on Peter the Great, in the North American Review for October, 1847, the result, doubtless, of his observations and studies while residing at the Russian court. In 1849 he again indulged in fiction, but with no better success than in the first attempt. His second novel was entitled "Merry Mount, a Romance of the Massachusetts Colony," in which the redoubtable Miles Standish, afterwards so forcibly delineated by Longfellow, figured as one of the characters. "Merry Mount" shared the fate of "Morton's Hope," the first author was not discouraged. He became interested in the study of the history of Holland, and devoted several years to its most careful and laborious investigation. The idea of writing a work upon the terrible struggle waged by the Netherlands against the overshadowing power of Spain in the sixteenth century was scarcely formed, however, when he was told that Prescott was already engaged upon the same subject. His first thought was to abandon the project, but he was determined to visit the great historian, to whom he was altogether unknown, before doing so. The result of this interview was so encouraging that he pressed the work forward with all his energies, removing to Europe and residing for five years in the neighborhood of the scenes he was depicting, for the better prosecution of his work. On arriving in Europe, in 1851, he became dissatisfied with his labor as far as it had progressed, and threw it all away, commencing his task anew, and going from Berlin to Dresden, and from Dresden to the Hague, in the search for material. In his examination of manuscript, as well as printed authorities, he was equally indefatigable; and as his work approached completion, Prescott generously came to his help, and in the preface to his History Philip H. after remarking that the revolt in the Netherlands was deserving of separate and independent treatment, announced that such a work was in preparation by Mr. Motley, and expressed the belief that he would "do full justice to his important but difficult subject."

These anticipations were found to be well established when, in 1856, "The Rise of the Dutch Republic" was given to the world in three octavo volumes, published simultaneously in London and New York. The work embraced the period from the abdication of Charles V. in 1555 to the assassination of William the Silent in 1584, and the exciting events which rendered it one of the finest times in history for effective dramatic writing were used to such excellent advantage that Mr. Motley at one stride found himself the peer of Prescott and Bancroft. The work enjoyed a large circulation in both Great Britain and the United States, and was received with the highest praise by the most critical journals of both countries. It was reprinted in English at Amsterdam, besides being translated into Dutch under the supervision of Van den Brink, the celebrated historian, who prefixed an introduction. A German translation was published at Leipzig and Dresden, while a French translation was brought out at Paris in 1859 from the pen of M. Guizot. Other substantial tributes also fell to the lot of the new historian. The various learned societies of Europe and America hastened to elect him to their membership; the French Institute bestowed upon him the corresponding membership made vacant by the death of Prescott in 1859; and in 1860 the University of Oxford, England, conferred upon him the degree of D. C. L. Harvard in the same year tendered him L.L.D., and many other American colleges following these examples. The high favor with which his first historical work was received encouraged Mr. Motley to follow up his labors in the same prolific field, and in 1860, having paid a short visit to the United States two years before, he published the first two volumes of his "History of the United Netherlands," the remaining two volumes not appearing until 1865. He had originally intended to bring down the history of the Dutch Republic in this work to the Synod of Dort, but he

found it more convenient to stop at the Twelve Years' Truce, in 1609, reserving the narrative of the Thirty Years' War and the conclusion of the civil and military events in Holland down to the Peace of Westphalia, for another work which we may yet anticipate from his pen. The "History of the United Netherlands" detracted nothing from the reputation achieved by its predecessor, but tended to establish on a still surer basis the author's reputation as a historian and a master of the most graphic and attractive style. It was simply on the basis of his literary reputation that Mr. Motley, urged for the place by the New England Senators, was appointed by President Lincoln American Minister at Vienna on November 14, 1861. The position was almost a sinecure, yet the gigantic struggle on which the nation was about entering rendered it desirable for us to be represented abroad by men of unquestioned patriotism and liberal culture. Mr. Motley performed what little diplomatic duties fell to his lot acceptably during Mr. Lincoln's administration, being at leisure and enjoying enviable opportunities for prosecuting meanwhile his historical labors. When Andrew Johnson came into power he remained undisturbed for a couple of years. But at last, in 1867, one George W. McCracken made the tour of Europe, and among his representations of the nation whom he reported to the State Department as being inimical to the policy of the President was Mr. Motley. Mr. Seward, as Secretary of State, addressed him a remarkable letter inquiring as to the truth of the reports which had reached him from McCracken, to which Mr. Motley responded by a letter in which, after admitting a dignified rebuke to the Secretary for the means adopted by him to bring our foreign representatives into public disgrace, he tendered his resignation, and soon after, in the fall of 1867, returned to the United States, to be received by the Republican party universally as a martyr to the treachery of Johnson and Seward. Mr. Motley did not take any prominent part in public affairs after his return, but on the evening of December 16, 1868, he delivered an address before an immense assemblage in New York on "Historic Progress and American Democracy." This address, and his previous martyrdom, made him Minister to England, to which position he was appointed by President Grant on the 12th of April, 1869. On the following day the Senate rejected the treaty negotiated by Reverdy Johnson, his predecessor, for the settlement of the Alabama claims question, and Mr. Motley found this vexatious subject on his hands. His appointment was received with general favor in this country and Great Britain, and it was hoped that he would succeed where Mr. Johnson had failed. But the President was of the opinion that the further discussion of the questions at issue should be carried on at Washington, and during Mr. Motley's residence in London he has been called upon to do but little in the matter, having, consequently, but little opportunity to accomplish anything. On the 13th of May of the present year, however, he completed the negotiation with the late Lord Clarendon of an important treaty upon the subject of naturalization, based upon a protocol upon the same subject signed by Reverdy Johnson and Lord Stanley on the 9th of October, 1866. By this treaty Great Britain at last renounced her favorite theories on the subject of perpetual allegiance, and acquiesced fully and candidly in the American view.

For about a month past it has been understood that the President was dissatisfied with the course pursued by Mr. Motley in England, although the exact grounds of this dissatisfaction have not yet been made public. It is even said, before Mr. Motley took his departure for England last year, there was manifested such a divergence between his views and those of the administration as to cause dissatisfaction on the part of the latter. It is also said that his removal was decided upon as long ago as November last, in consequence of his having violated his instructions on the Alabama claims question. As soon as the purpose of the President to supersede him became known, his friends, especially the New England Senators, made the most strenuous exertions to keep him in his place; but their efforts have proved unavailing, and his recall has finally been officially promulgated. Without taking into consideration the merits of Mr. Motley's successor, his removal will be received with general regret throughout the country, especially as it inevitably involves his retirement from public life for some years to come, if not forever. There have been few men of his dignity and attainments in the diplomatic service of the country of late years, which renders his removal even more to be regretted.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

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7 15 14

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

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7 15 21

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PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT.

on the capital stock, clear of all taxes, payable on and after the 23d instant.

The Books for the Transfer of Stock will be closed until that date.

7 15 61

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 4139 CHESTNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the capital stock, clear of all taxes, payable on and after the 14th instant. Transfer books will be closed until the 14th instant.

7 15 10

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